

REPORT

NATIVE PAPERS

OF

FOR THE

Week ending the 10th August 1889.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
BENGALI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
1	"Kasipore Nibási" ...	Kasipore, Burrisal ...	30	
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
2	"Ahammadi" ...	Tangail, Mymensingh	450	
3	"Ave Maria" ...	Calcutta	.....
4	"Divákar" ...	Ditto	.....
5	"Gaura Duta" ...	Maldah	.....
6	"Purva Bangabási" ...	Noakholly	.....
7	"Purva Darpan" ...	Chittagong	700	
8	"Uttara Banga Hitaishi" ...	Mahiganj, Rungpore...	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
9	"Arya Darpan" ...	Calcutta	102	12th July 1889.
10	"Bangabási" ...	Ditto	20,000	3rd August 1889.
11	"Burdwán Sanjibani" ...	Burdwan	302	30th July 1889.
12	"Chandra Vilásh" ...	Berhampore	250	
13	"Cháruvartá" ...	Sherepore, Mymensingh	500	29th ditto.
14	"Chattal Gazette" ...	Chittagong	800	
15	"Dacca Prakásh" ...	Dacca	1,200	4th August 1889.
16	"Education Gazette" ...	Hooghly	885	2nd ditto.
17	"Faridpur Hitaishini" ...	Faridpur	.....
18	"Garib" ...	Dacca	3,000	
19	"Grambási" ...	Uluberia	800	3rd ditto.
20	"Gaurab" ...	Ditto	.....
21	"Guru Charana" ...	Calcutta	.....	1st ditto
22	"Hindu Ranjiká" ...	Beauleah, Rajshahye...	300	31st July 1889.
23	"Jagatbási" ...	Calcutta	750	
24	"Murshidábád Patriká" ...	Berhampore	508	
25	"Murshidábád Pratinidhi" ...	Ditto	350	
26	"Navavibhákar Sádharáni" ...	Calcutta	600	5th August 1889.
27	"Prajá Bandhu" ...	Chandernagore	995	2nd ditto.
28	"Pratikár" ...	Berhampore	600	26th July and 2nd August 1889.
29	"Rungpore Dik Prakásh" ...	Kakinía, Rungpore	205	
30	"Sahachar" ...	Calcutta	500	31st July 1889.
31	"Samaya" ...	Ditto	3,806	2nd August 1889.
32	"Sanjivani" ...	Ditto	4,000	3rd ditto.
33	"Sansodhini" ...	Chittagong	800	
34	"Santi" ...	Calcutta	3,722	1st ditto.
35	"Saráswat Patra" ...	Dacca	300	
36	"Som Prakásh" ...	Calcutta	1,000	5th ditto.
37	"Srimanta Saudagár" ...	Ditto	.....
38	"Sulabha Samáchar o Kusadaha" ...	Ditto	800	2nd ditto.
39	"Surabhi o Patáka" ...	Ditto	700	1st ditto.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
<i>Daily.</i>				
40	"Dainik o Samachar Chandrika" ...	Calcutta ...	1,500	4th & 5th August 1889.
41	"Samvad Prabhakar" ...	Ditto ...	800	2nd to 7th ditto.
42	"Samvad Purnachandrodaya" ...	Ditto ...	300	3rd to 7th ditto.
43	"Banga Vidyá Prakashika" ...	Ditto ...	500	
ENGLISH AND BENGALI.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
44	"Dacca Gazette" ...	Dacca ...	.....	5th ditto.
HINDI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
45	"Darjeeling Mission ke Masik Samachar Patrika." ...	Darjeeling ...	20	
46	"Kshatriya Pratika" ...	Patna ...	200	
<i>Weekly.</i>				
47	"Aryavarta" ...	Calcutta ...	1,500	
48	"Behar Bandhu" ...	Bankipore ...	.....
49	"Bharat Mitra" ...	Calcutta ...	1,653	1st ditto.
50	"Sar Sudhanidhi" ...	Ditto ...	500	5th ditto.
51	"Uchit Baktá" ...	Ditto ...	4,500	
52	"Hindi Samachar" ...	Bhagulpore ...	1,000	
PERSIAN.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
53	"Jam-Jahan-numa" ...	Calcutta ...	250	
URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
54	"Aftal Alum Arrah" ...	Arrah ...	300	
55	"Akhbar Tusdiq-i-Hind" ...	Calcutta ...	...
56	"Anis" ...	Patna ...	.....
57	"Gauhar" ...	Calcutta ...	196	31st July 1889.
58	"Sharaf-ul-Akbar" ...	Behar ...	150	
59	"Al Punch" ...	Bankipore ...	.....	29th ditto.
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>				
60	"Darusaltanat" ...	Calcutta ...	340	4th August 1889.
<i>Daily.</i>				
61	"Urdu Guide" ...	Calcutta ...	212	
URIA.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
62	"Asha" ...	Cuttack ...	.....
63	"Taraka and Subhavartha" ...	Ditto ...	.....
64	"Pradip" ...	Ditto ...	.....
65	"Samyabadi" ...	Ditto ...	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
66	"Dipaka" ...	Cuttack ...	.....	27th July 1889.
67	"Utkal Dipika" ...	Ditto ...	444	27th ditto.
68	"Balasore Samvad Vahika" ...	Balasore ...	205	25th ditto.
69	"Urya and Navasamvad" ...	Ditto ...	600	24th ditto.
PAPERS PUBLISHED IN ASSAM.				
BENGALI.				
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
70	"Silchar" ...	Silchar ...	500	29th ditto.
<i>Weekly.</i>				
71	"Paridarshak" ...	Sylhet ...	450	

II. —HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

A correspondent of the *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 30th July, says that **BURDWAN SANJIVANI,**
 Ramjiban Baboo, the Sub-Inspector of the **July 30th, 1889.**
 Culna thana, lately ordered one of the chowkidars who attended the thana according to rule to fetch water for him. The chowkidar, who was eating at the time, said that he would fetch water when he had finished eating. This enraged the Sub-Inspector who ordered a constable to beat the chowkidar. The constable began to beat the chowkidar, whereupon the other chowkidars rushed upon the constable with sticks. The constable retired into the thana house and shut the door. At this the chowkidars kept yelling and flourishing their sticks. At last the Police Inspector arrived on the spot and pacified the chowkidars with gentle words. Such occurrences will take place if the practice of making chowkidars do this and that for police officers in the thanas does not cease.

2. The *Sahachar*, of the 31st July, says that theft has become very rife **SAHACHAR,**
 in Calcutta and the Suburbs. A correspon- **July 31st, 1889.**
 dent writing in the *Statesman* newspaper says that while returning home at night from the Sealdah station some days ago he was waylaid and robbed of his money by some respectably dressed Mussulmans. It is hoped that by this time the attention of the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, has been drawn to the letter. No effort should be spared to bring the perpetrators of this daring theft to justice. The police should look sharp.

3. The same paper says that the practice of administering intoxicating **SAHACHAR.**
 drugs for the purpose of committing theft is not yet extinct. Some years ago, Baboo Kalinath Basu, Inspector of Police, Baliaghata, arrested a gang of thieves who committed thefts on board the boats plying in the Beliaghata khal, and who used to administer intoxicating drugs to their victims. It is greatly to be feared that the khal in question is not yet rid of thieves of the above description. Mr. Lambert, Commissioner of Police, should keep an eye over the khal, and should also tell off an officer to keep a look out for thieves in all the *serais* on the road from Calcutta to Jessore.

4. The *Gauhar*, of the 31st July, requests the police to put a stop **GAU HAR,**
 to gambling among the Marwaris of Calcutta. **July 31st, 1889.**
 The Maharajah of Jodhpore and the Bombay Police have succeeded in putting down gambling among Marwaris, and the Calcutta Police should follow their example.

5. The *Bhārat Mitra*, of the 1st August, thinks that the arming of **BHARAT MITRA,**
 the police with better arms will not alone im- **Aug. 1st, 1889.**
 prove their efficiency. The pay of policemen should also be increased.

6. The *Bangabāsi*, of the 3rd August, says that a memorial is in **BANGABASI,**
 course of preparation by the inhabitants of **Aug. 3rd, 1889**
 Bally praying for the removal of the local police station from its present site, which is considered to be highly objectionable on account of the locality being thickly occupied by respectable families. In making the necessary inquiries, the authorities should ascertain why a memorial of this kind is made. The writer has heard that the thana men, instead of preserving the peace, create disturbances in that respectable quarter.

(d)—Education.

PRATIKAR,
July 26th, 1889.

7. Referring to irregularities connected with the University examinations, the *Pratikár*, of the 26th July, observes as follows:—"The late Dr. Ramdas Sen of

Berhampore was fond of writing *rahasyas* or *mysteries*. If he had been now alive we would have requested him to write a University *rahasya* or a book describing the mysteries of the Calcutta University. The affairs of the Calcutta University are really enveloped in mystery; and if such a book as the *Mysteries of the Calcutta University* is ever written, it will contain even stranger things than the *Mysteries of the Court of London*."

HINDU RANJIKÁ,
July 31st, 1889.

8. The *Hindu Ranjiká*, of the 31st July, says that three causes may be assigned for the large failures in the last Arts examinations of the Calcutta University:—

- (1). Stiffness of the questions.
- (2). Unpreparedness of the examinees.
- (3). Carelessness in the selection of examiners.

Were the failures due to the first cause? No; for this year's questions were not unusually stiff. Indeed, some question papers were easier than those of previous years.

Were the failures due to the second cause? No; for though many boys do not read systematically, and only get up keys, notes, &c., still the failure of many really good boys shows that bad preparation was not the cause of this year's failures. It is not also true that the failures were so numerous because the managers of many schools sent up bad boys. Bad boys may have been sent up from some schools in Calcutta, but bad boys were not sent up from the mofussil schools. In other years the percentage of success in the Calcutta schools was about 30 per cent., and in the mofussil schools about 80 or 90 per cent. But this year the mofussil percentage has not been so high as 80 or 90. And many mofussil teachers are complaining that many of their best boys have been plucked this year.

Were the failures due to the third cause? Yes; as the following reasons will show:—

- (1). The results of the examinations have not been similar in all the divisions. They have been brilliant in one division and meagre in another.
- (2). Many good boys have been plucked, and many bad boys have been passed.
- (3). Of many of the schools which show uniformly good results, the results have been most unsatisfactory this year.
- (4). It is reported that the examiners cannot in most cases examine papers independently.
- (5). Great carelessness was detected last year in the examination of answer papers. And who shall say that there was no such carelessness this year too?
- (6). The head examiners are reported to have returned answer papers to the other examiners directing them to reduce the marks they had given.
- (7). The late announcement of the passing of five additional B.L. candidates indicates errors and irregularities in adding up marks.

The writer thinks, however, that the correctness of his opinion as to the cause of these large failures requires to be tested. And the best way of testing it will be to re-examine the answer papers. The re-examination will be a very arduous work, but the Committee of Enquiry, which consists of able and experienced men, will not shrink from it.

9. The same paper agrees with Baboo Ashutosh Mukerji in thinking that both the M.A. and the B.L. examinations should be held in the month of November. It is inconvenient to students to have to appear at the B.L. Examination four months after the M. A. Examination.

HINDU RANJIKA,
July 31st, 1889.

10. The *Sahachar*, of the 31st July, in returning to the subject of University education in this country, makes the following observations:—

SAHACHAR,
July 31st, 1889.

Raising the standards of the Calcutta University examinations.

In order that the graduates turned out by the Calcutta University may be worthy of the degrees that are conferred on them, the standards of the University examinations should be made as high as those of the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford, and the examinations themselves should be made as stiff as those of the latter Universities. The raising of the standards will necessitate the importation of additional professors from England. And as that will require additional expenditure, Government can utilise the Prem Chand Roy Chand Studentship and the Tagore Law Professorship funds for the purpose. The Tagore Law lectures have now become a mere farce. The man who is fortunate enough to get himself elected as lecturer makes some money, and that is all. The students who attend his lectures do so for the sake of a printed copy of these lectures. As regards the Prem Chand Roy Chand Studentship no good is done to the country by giving a few thousand rupees to a student every year. Again, it is by no means desirable to place so large a sum of money as Rs. 8,000 in the hands of a young student at the very commencement of his life. The founder of the fund is still living; and both he and the Maharajah Jotindra Mohan Tagore with whom the disposal of the Tagore endowment rests, should be asked to give their permission to the application of their endowments to other purposes. With the money thus obtained Government will be able to establish three professorships and fill them with European professors. Greater attention should be given than is done now to the study of science and mathematics, and the examinations should be conducted in such a way as to require of the examinee more exercise of intellect than of memory.

11. The *Samvād Prabhākar*, of the 2nd August, says that the University Committee of Enquiry should do their work in a perfectly independent spirit and should have no other object in view except bringing to light the whole truth about the failures. It will not be enough if they only compare this year's questions with those of previous years. They should invite the Principals and Head-masters of all Colleges and Schools in the country to come to them and say what they have got to say on this subject. They should also take the evidence of some of those who have been plucked in the F. A. and B. A. Examinations. How questions are selected by the examiners, how the examiners examine answer papers, and how marks are awarded, the Committee should also carefully enquire.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
Aug. 2nd, 1889.

12. The *Sanjivani*, of the 3rd August, is glad to learn that an important suggestion has been made about the appointment of examiners by the Calcutta University. If the proposal is carried out, the different Boards of Studies will appoint examiners in the different subjects. If this good proposal is carried out, much of the irregularities connected with the examinations will probably come to an end.

SANJIVANI,
Aug. 3rd, 1889.

13. The *Grāmvasī*, of the 3rd August, learns from a correspondent that in the last lower primary examination a student of the Bolor pathsala in the Bagnan centre obtained the first place. The guru of the rival Gulanandapore pathsala, Asvinikumar Kola, forged a petition complaining of irregularities

GRAMVASI,
Aug. 3rd, 1889.

in the conduct of the examination in the name of one Bhuban Chandra Bose, an inhabitant of Khador, and sent it to the District Board and the Inspector of Schools, Western Circle. But the postage having been insufficient, the petition was returned to Bhuban Baboo. There was an enquiry, and it came out that Asvini was the man who wrote the petition, and the draft of the petition has recently been found in the possession of Asvini who has confessed his guilt. The writer requests the Inspector of Schools, Western Circle, and the newly arrived Deputy Inspector, Baboo Haranath Chatterjea, to enquire into the matter.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

CHARUVARTA,
July 29th, 1889.

14. The *Cháruvartá*, of the 29th July, says that the dampness of the houses in the town of Mymensingh is due to defective drainage. All the foul water does not flow out through the drains, and the soil cannot therefore become dry. Foul and offensive matter accumulating in the drains cannot, on account of their defective construction, be removed therefrom by the municipal coolies, and thus the town remains in an insanitary condition. There are other causes at work, increasing the dampness of the town. These are (1) the bunds which the cultivators make on their fields, and which prevent the escape of the drain water from the town, and (2) the railway culverts which are too few for the speedy passage of the large volume of water accumulating on the fields.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
July 30th, 1889.

15. The Ranigunge correspondent of the *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 30th July, says that it was hoped that the country would be benefited by the Self-Government Act. But competent men not having come forward at the last elections as candidates for memberships of the Boards, that hope has not been fulfilled. Every one should see that able and educated men are elected as members of the Boards this year. But the police is serving the election notices in such a manner that it is probable that many will know nothing of the elections this year too. The police ought to acquaint the public with the purport of the Local Self-Government Act.

GRAMVASI,
Aug. 3rd, 1889.

16. The *Grámvási*, of the 3rd August, is not at all satisfied with the working of the District and Local Boards in the country, and the working of the Boards in the Howrah district in particular has been a grave disappointment to the writer. The Magistrate is the Chairman of the Howrah District Board, and there are few independent men among its members. It is said that the Chairman understands the work of the Board very little, and is at the same time very obstinate in carrying his point. Almost nothing has been done during the three years that the present Board has been in existence. The Local Boards are almost without any powers, and their existence is realised only when they are censured by the Chairman of the District Board. It is hoped that at the new elections for the Boards really able and independent members will be returned.

(f)—*Questions affecting the land.*

SANJIVANI,
Aug. 3rd, 1889.

17. The *Sanjivani*, of the 3rd August, considers that the extension of the revenue money-order system to the Burdwan Division will do incalculable good to the ryots, who are oppressed and ill-treated by the zemindars and their amla when they go to them to pay rent.

(g)—*Railways and communications, including canals and irrigation.*

18. The *Surabhi-o-Patáká*, of the 1st August, says that in the late collision at the Dum-Dum junction three third class carriages were smashed, and yet it is said that not one man died or even received a scratch. Were the passengers in the smashed carriages saved by a miracle, or were there no passengers in them? Or is it to be supposed that there is no one to enquire after them, because they were third class passengers? One railway officer is said to have deposed to the effect that for two hours the scene of the accident looked like a veritable Golgotha. If so, what has become of the wounded and the dead? Was the issue of tickets checked at the time of the enquiry? Let the number of tickets issued on the line on the day of the accident be compared with the number of tickets collected on that day, and let the deposition of the passengers in the train whose carriages were thus smashed be taken, otherwise the public will not be satisfied.

SURABHI O PATAKA,
Aug. 1st, 1889.

19. The *Sulabh Samáchar-o-Kushdaha*, of the 2nd August, says that the important road from Mollahati to Bagula is out of repair. The road is partly under the Nuddea District Board, and partly under the Jessore District Board, and there are two ferry ghâts on it. It is much used for traffic and by travellers. But the culvert near the Bhowanipore culvert has given way, thus seriously inconveniencing all traffic on the road. The District Boards of Nuddea and Jessore should at once repair the parts of the road lying within their respective jurisdictions.

SULABH SAMACHAR O
KUSHDAHA,
Aug. 2nd, 1889.

20. A correspondent of the *Bangabási*, of the 3rd August, complains that the kutchra road from Nalchhiti to Manpasha, passing through Abhoynil in Burisal, is out of repair. The khal running through the village Birat, and joining Bharani khal at Nalchhiti, is silted up. The District Board proposed to re-excavate it at a cost of Rs. 100, but nothing has been done as yet. The local public applied to the Board for the construction of a road from Birat to Abhoynil, 3,300 háths long, but to no purpose.

BANGABASI,
Aug. 3rd, 1889.

21. The *Sanjivani*, of the 3rd August, is sorry to learn that some of its contemporaries have approved of the proposal to provide separate carriages in railway trains for natives and Europeans. It is most unfortunate that race animosity between Englishmen and natives is gradually increasing, and there can be no doubt that it will receive further impetus if separate carriages for natives and Europeans are provided on the Indian railways.

SANJIVANI,
Aug. 3rd, 1889.

(h)—*General.*

22. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 30th July, observes that a writer in the periodical called the *Abkari* says that the Secretary of State's instructions to the Government of India on the subject of excise are not quite in consonance with the resolution passed in Parliament. The Secretary of State wants the Government of India to keep a sharp eye on the excise officers and to levy a large revenue on a small sale of liquor. Merely keeping a sharp eye on the excise officers will not put an end to drunkenness. As for levying a large revenue on a small sale of liquor, it is hard to say what that means. The brewer will not be able to pay much to Government if he cannot sell a large quantity of liquor.

BURDWN SANJIVANI
July 30th, 1889.

23. The *Sahachar*, of the 31st July, is of opinion that when the amount of the income-tax due from a person exceeds one hundred rupees, it ought to be

SAHACHAR,
July 31st, 1889.

collected in two equal instalments, one in the month of January, and one in the month of June. The collection of the tax at this time of the year is attended with great inconvenience to the people who have to incur a great deal of expenditure on account of the Durga Puja which takes place a month or two hence. Sometimes the tax is not accepted before a notice for the same has been issued. This is bad. For people are thereby compelled to borrow money in order to pay the tax, not having spare money of their own when notices are issued against them. It is hoped that Government will take these matters into its consideration.

SURABHI O PATAKA,
Aug. 1st, 1889.

24. The *Surabhi o Patáká*, of the 1st August, is very glad at the confirmation of Baboo Durgagati Banerjea in the post of Collector of Calcutta. The *Englishman* has spoken highly of his ability. But there is nothing to wonder at in this. For Bengalis, it is certain, can discharge with credit the duties of any post to which they may be appointed.

Bengalis in high posts.

SANTI,
Aug. 1st, 1889.

25. The *Sánti*, of the 1st August, is glad to hear of the proposed appointment of Mr. A. P. MacDonnell as Chief Commissioner of Burma during the absence of Sir Charles Crosthwaite. Mr. MacDonnell has served in many parts of Bengal with great credit and distinction.

Mr. A. P. MacDonnell as Chief Commissioner of Burma.

SAMAYA,
Aug. 2nd, 1889.

26. The *Samaya*, of the 2nd August, says that, during the trial of an income-tax case, Mr. Beames lately said:—"It has always been the practice to tax people on property in their possession plus the profit which they may make during the year." This means that, if a person has goods worth Rs. 1,000 in his shop, and if a profit of Rs. 500 is made on Rs. 1,000 in a year, he will have to pay a tax on Rs. 1,500 or Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 500 combined. But the principle of assessment laid down in the Income tax Act is that the tax should be imposed on the ascertained income of last year, which should be the estimated income of the year for which the tax is to be levied.

Income-tax assessment in Calcutta.

Another remark of Mr. Beames has made the writer uneasy. Mr. Beames has declared that the prices of articles remaining unsold should be fixed at the sum which the articles which have been sold have fetched. But this is very unjust to traders. Suppose a man purchases Rs. 500 worth of soap, and sells half of it for Rs. 300, and the other half for Rs. 150 on account of its being damaged. And will not injustice be done if Government estimates the price of the second half at the sum for which the first half was sold?

The Lieutenant-Governor should see that these irregularities, in connection with the assessment of the income-tax, are removed.

BANGABASI,
Aug. 3rd, 1889.

27. Referring to the explanation given by the Government of India to the Secretary of State for India regarding the appointment of Mr. Beames to the Board of Revenue, the *Bangabási* of the 3rd August, observes as follows:—The public will not be satisfied with so vague an explanation. Should not the Bengal Government be asked to explain its action in this matter? If that is done the whole mystery of Mr. Beames' appointment will be revealed. But will this be done?

Mr. Beames in the Board of Revenue.

BANGABASI.

28. The same paper says that if the Simla Allowance Committee do not take into their consideration all the disadvantages which the poor clerks suffer and the expenses which are incurred by them in maintaining their families, they will do incalculable mischief to the clerks. A Bengali clerk has to maintain his brother, brother's wife, sister, nephew, paternal and maternal aunts in addition to his wife and children, and every one of these is a member of his family. By the term family, therefore, should be understood not simply wife and children as in the case of Englishmen, but all those relatives whom a native clerk has to maintain.

The Simla-going clerks.

Again, the clerks cannot take their families to Simla without reserving railway carriages, and they are put to a great deal of other expenditure and trouble.

The Simla Allowance Committee is therefore requested to consider all these points before coming to a definite conclusion in regard to clerks' allowances.

III.—LEGISLATIVE.

29. The *Samaya*, of the 2nd August, says that those lepers who do not mix with the public and live under conditions under which the disease is not likely to be communicated to others should not be forcibly detained in asylums. The Hindus are such rigid observers of caste that a law authorizing the detention of all lepers in asylums will deeply wound their feelings. Government should carefully consider all this in framing the law.

SAMAYA,
Aug. 2nd, 1889.

The Leper Bill.
Reorganization of the Provincial Legislative Councils.

30. The *Sanjivani*, of the 3rd August, says that the Government will entitle itself to the gratitude of the people if it reorganizes the Provincial Legislative Councils in the way it proposes to do. But reorganization carried no further than that will not give full satisfaction. There ought to be in the Councils representative men elected by the people themselves.

SANJIVANI,
Aug. 3rd, 1889.

31. The *Navavibhakar Sadharani*, of the 5th August, says that the Leper Bill will not touch those lepers who will live in society if they only do not go out of their houses. But it is precisely these lepers who are most dangerous to society. They often beget children and by so doing disseminate the 'seeds' of leprosy not only in their own families, but indirectly in many other families. Lepers of this class should also be segregated. But as residence in a common charitable asylum will be very disagreeable and humiliating to respectable and well-to-do lepers, the law should provide that such lepers may be allowed to live in the asylums at their own expenses and with their own servants to attend upon them. The Bill provides that a Magistrate may grant a leper's application for permission to reside for life or for a time in a leper asylum. The writer recommends that a leper who enters a leper asylum for a fixed period should not be allowed to go out of it simply because that period has expired.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI,
Aug. 5th, 1889.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

32. The *Sahachar*, of the 31st July, refers to Sir Lepel Griffin's speech on the subject of the native princes of India, and observes as follows:—

SAHACHAR,
July 31st, 1889.

Why did not the Indians residing in England protest against the false charges brought against the native princes of India by Sir Lepel Griffin in the course of his speech? A little exertion on their part will be sufficient to keep in check all maligners of Indian princes like Sir Lepel. The *Times of India* agrees with Sir Lepel in thinking that the native princes of India are all worthless men who will not improve until English education and European reform enter their harems and the custom of early marriage is abolished amongst them.

The writer in the *Times of India* has some excuse for holding this opinion, but Sir Lepel Griffin has none. Unlike the writer in that newspaper, Sir Lepel has knowingly maligned the native princes. For he knows well that these princes are not bad men, and that the Maharaja Pratap Singh of Cashmere whom he calls a drunken debauchee, does not

even touch wine. He and all political officers like him are in the habit of calling the native princes of India bad men. But if they are bad, what have they themselves been doing so long in their Courts?

These political officers have read in the Arabian Nights Entertainments and in the tales that are told regarding the harem of the Sultan of Turkey that Asiatic princes are fond of wine and women only, and they therefore say that the native princes of India should not be allowed to marry before coming to the throne. But this is nothing more or less than moral or political quackery, a commodity of which there seems to be as much in this country as there is of another commodity called medical quackery.

Just examine for one moment how matters stand in this respect in Europe. According to the *Times of India* newspaper, the Prince of Wales ought to have remained unmarried up to this time. But the fact is that the Prince's eldest son is now about to be married. Are beautiful servant girls not to be found in the royal houses of Europe? Are the princes royal in Europe anchorites in regard to women? The princes of Asia are satisfied with three or four wives. But there is not a king of Europe who has not got lots of women on his right and on his left. Whose sons are they whose names commence with 'Fitz'? The difference between European and Asiatic princes is this, that while the former run after all women, the latter do not do so. In short, so far as sexual morality is concerned, the princes of Asia have no reason to be ashamed of themselves.

It is of course desirable that the women of this country should receive education which will enable them to discharge the duty of rearing their children. As regards the question of giving a purely English education to the native princes of India, the question should be asked, and answered, How have those native princes acquitted themselves who *have received* such education? The Maharaja of Cooch Behar may be taken to be a model Anglicised Indian prince. He has learnt to dance English dances and to sing English songs. He has, in fact, learnt everything English. He is a favourite with the Anglo-Indian community. But with all this, he is a very bad ruler. His subjects receive no benefit from him, and the finances of his little State have become greatly embarrassed in consequence of the drain caused upon them by his travels, pleasure parties, &c.

It is said that in India the women of the harem exert a pernicious influence on the morals of the native princes. But in what respect do the ladies-in-waiting and the servant girls of the royal houses of Europe differ from the women in the harems of the native princes of India? What does the recently published autobiography of Caroline Boyer disclose in this respect? Baron Stockmar, who was the tutor and councillor of the Queen-Empress and her husband Prince Albert, used to procure women for King Leopold of Belgium, the maternal uncle of the Queen. Are more examples needed?

They that talk of oppressions committed by the native princes of India should be asked to say which of the two systems of Government, the native and the English, was proved by Sir John Lawrence's enquiry to be the better? And there is the great fact that in spite of all their shortcomings, the native princes are loved by their subjects. Nowadays, however, the political officers of Government often interfere in the internal administration of the native States; 'they sit upon the shoulders of the native princes like stones weighing a hundred maunds each.' Under these circumstances, it is unfair to accuse the native princes of misgovernment, if there is misgovernment in their States.

33. The *Bhārat Mitra*, of the 1st August, says that Government does an act unworthy of itself by keeping spies in Nepal, Bhutan and other native States.

Government espionage in native States.

34. The *Surabhi-o-Patáká*, of the 2nd August, says that after all

SURABHI O PATAKA,
Aug. 2nd, 1889.

The Maharaja of Cashmere.

what has been done in Cashmere is, that the Maharaja has been deposed on the ground of his inability to carry on the administration, and of the existence of disorders in his State. It was precisely on these grounds that Colonel Phayre removed Mulhar Rao Guikwar from the throne of Baroda, after failing to establish the charge of poisoning. The same drama has now been enacted in Cashmere. But who are the witnesses *against* the Maharaja? Why, his bitter enemy Raja Amar Singh and his adherents. But if any person was responsible for the anarchy in Cashmere, it was Raja Amar Singh and his adherents. The Maharaja has never been able to administer his State in an independent manner, and he has never been able to say a word to Raja Amar Singh, who is a favourite of the Resident. If Lord Lansdowne had possessed a correct knowledge of the condition and character of the people of this country, and if he had been able to see through the plots of the Residents, the Maharaja would not have been ruined.

35. The same paper says that the charge against the Maharaja of

SURABHI O PATAKA.

Tipperah.

Tipperah is that he does not look to the administration of his State. The Maharaja is an intelligent man, and if he feels himself incapable of administering the State, he will certainly entrust his sons with that work. But if Government deposes the Maharaja, according to the advice of the Political Agent, the measure will not be agreeable either to the Maharaja or to his sons. The Maharaja should attend to the improvement of the administration.

36. The *Pratikár*, of the 2nd August, says that the Tipperah State

PRATIKAR,
Aug. 2nd, 1889.

The Tipperah Raj.

has enjoyed independence for a long time, and its relation to the paramount power is freer than that of other Native States to that power. The Maharajah has always exercised supreme power over his subjects without check or hindrance. As far as the writer's knowledge goes, the pious Maharajah does not oppress his subjects. But Englishmen have begun to harp about administrative mismanagement in Independent Tipperah and about the unhappiness of its people. And everybody sees why they are harping in this strain. Harping of this kind under the British Government is a well known prelude to annexation.

37. After condemning what it regards as the reckless and ravenous

PRAJA BANDHU,
Aug. 2nd, 1889.

Tipperah.

character of the present foreign policy of the British Government in India, the *Prajá Bandhu*, of the 2nd August, prefaces an article on the Tipperah Raj with the following description of the political officers accredited to the Courts of the Native Princes:—'In India the British Government has in its service a creature called the political agent. There is nothing which these creatures cannot do. To make foul appear fair and fair appear foul is their every day work. Deceit, fraud, and treachery are their only resource, and the chief aim and purpose of their life is to ruin those who give them shelter by unjust, unrighteous, and treacherous means. It is our strong belief that it is these base creatures who will pave the way for the destruction of the English. We introduce them to our readers as a distinct class of creatures, because to place these hateful beings in the same category with ordinary humanity would be to insult the latter. These creatures are extremely harassing the native princes of India. Some of these princes through regard for authority, and some through necessity, but all of them alike, find themselves obliged to afford shelter to these cruel creatures. Ever violent and bent on mischief like the goddess Manasa as the English are, these political officers offer them the incense of evil counsel which leads to dire consequences. How long can the English, who are ever ready to swallow up, as it were, the universe itself, remain unmoved when one goes on holding out to them the prospect of territorial aggrandizement? It is these political

agents who tempt the English with the bait of foreign territory, and the English carry out their wishes.' Turning next to the annexation policy of the British Government and the apprehended annexation of Tipperah, the writer proceeds to observe as follows:—The English Government has thus annexed many States, one after another, so that Maharaja Runjeet Singh's famous prediction that the whole map of India shall become red is about to be fulfilled. Cashmere has been recently taken possession of by deceit, and it is now Tipperah's turn. It appears from the manner in which the present Resident of Tipperah has reported about that State that it will not be long before it is swallowed up. * * * Tipperah is an Independent State, and as such is not subject to the control of the British Government like the other Tributary States in India. This is clearly admitted by Hunter, Mackenzie, and other European writers. Indeed, the British Government has no right to interfere in the internal administration of Tipperah. That it nevertheless does so interfere is because the British Government is always lording it over the weak and the gentle. The Maharaja has never entered into any treaty relations with the British Government, and yet the British Government is unjustly interfering with his sovereign dignity. That he consented to the proposal to station a British political officer in his State was simply because Lord Mayo wrote him a courteous letter making that request, and emphatically assuring him at the same time of the desire of the Government not to interfere with his liberty. The Maharaja complied with the request in a confiding spirit, and, in so doing, gave shelter to a deadly enemy. He reposed confidence in one not worthy of it, and he now reaps the fruit of that act. The report which Mr. Price, the present Political Officer, has submitted to Government is an objectionable one, and contains matter and sentiments which he has no right to deal with and express. A most praiseworthy proposal in the report is that about the re-employment in the service of the Raj of Mr. Sandys, who was dismissed for making defalcations of Raj money! Mr. Price has also proposed in his report to place the administration of Tipperah in the hands of the Jubraj, who is credited with business capacity. But who knows how long the Jubraj will continue to be spoken of thus favourably, and that after a time the cry will not be raised that the son is worse than the father? It is almost certain that this proposal regarding the Jubraj is meant to be the thin end of the wedge, and will lead to the gradual establishment of British authority in Tipperah. "But Englishmen, beware, act with an eye to the future. Do you incorporate in your foreign policy the principle indicated in our adage—'Inordinate greed ruined the weaver.' Always bear that in mind; and you will be saved from many difficulties."

SAMAYA,
Aug. 2nd, 1889.

38. The *Samaya*, of the 2nd August, has the following about the letter addressed by the Maharaja of Cashmere to the Viceroy:—

The last letter of the Maharaja of Cashmere.

"A perusal of the letter will melt even the heart that is made of stone. It is difficult to restrain the tear whilst reading Pratap Singh's prayers indicative of such mental anguish. Pratap! you ascended the throne at an unlucky moment; you became the ruler of that paradise on earth—Cashmere—at an inauspicious hour, and that is why you are so unhappy to-day. The condition of a street beggar is better than yours. The just English Government has not listened to your cries. Lord Lansdowne, who is the representative of the Queen and the arbiter of the destinies of 250 millions of Indians, and who is reputed to be a good ruler, has not granted your just prayer. We never heard of a juster prayer than yours for time to prove your administrative capacity. But it is your misfortune that, duped by conspirators, Lord Lansdowne has failed to grant that prayer of yours."

SANJIVANI,
Aug. 3rd, 1889.

39. Referring to the death of a sepoy of the Holkar Durbar from the effects of a shot fired by some soldiers of the 1st North Lancashire Regiment, the *Sanjivani*, of the 3rd August, says that after a careful

A native shot dead by soldiers in a Native State.

inquiry four soldiers have been arrested and sent to Mhow for trial, but they deny all knowledge of the sad occurrence. If the story of the soldiers be true, then the cause of the death of the poor sepoy should be carefully ascertained. These soldiers should be tried in a court of justice. And if they are acquitted by a Court, the Holkar Durbar will have no cause to be sorry, and all suspicion will be removed from the public mind. If these soldiers are let off on the strength of their own statements, people will not be wrong if they think that there has been in this case, too, a failure of justice similar to that which is witnessed in cases in which a native is killed by a European.

40. The same paper says that the publication of the report of the Political Agent of Tipperah, suggesting important changes in the administration of that

Tipperah.

State, has created quite a sensation in the country. The public are afraid lest Government should revive the annexation policy of Lord Dalhousie, and they are therefore anxious to hear re-assuring statements from the Government.

The writer's perusal of the Political Agent's report had awakened in his mind the suspicion that it was the dismissal of Mr. Sandys that had led the Political Agent to recommend the annexation of Independent Tipperah. And a long and careful inquiry has confirmed that suspicion.

In his report the Political Agent says:—

"The appointment of the Manager should be revived and given to a European, who should have the same powers in the zemindaris as those which the Minister would possess in Hill Tipperah. The post might be offered, of course only with the entire concurrence of the Regent, to the late Manager, than whom there is no one better acquainted with the details of the management of Chakla Rashnabad."

But a reference to the plaint filed by the Maharaja in the suit instituted by him against Mr. Sandys will show that that gentleman was dismissed from the Maharaja's service because he had been guilty of embezzlement, misappropriation, and other serious offences in the discharge of his duties. On the institution of the suit against him, Mr. Sandys did not dare to deny the charges brought against him, and threw himself upon the Maharaja's mercy. Such is the man whom the Political Agent of Tipperah proposes to re-appoint Manager of that State! Why Mr. Price is so partial to Mr. Sandys will be explained in another issue of this paper.

41. The *Bangabasi*, of the 3rd August, takes exception to Sir Richard Meade's statement that 'the Native Chiefs hoard up money without any regard to the welfare of their subjects.' Assuming that all

Sir Richard Meade on the Native States.

the Native Chiefs hoard up money, there is nothing to show that they do so at the expense of their subjects. Indeed, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, the most reasonable view of the matter is that thrift and not niggardliness enables Native Chiefs to make savings out of their revenues. There are not in the Native States any of those causes of wasteful or extravagant expenditure which are actively at work within British India. There are no wars and disturbances, no costly armies and armaments, no exchange difficulty, and no extravagant Public Works Department in the Native States. The rulers of those States are therefore able to make savings, and they make use of those savings in times of need. The Native States are seldom visited by famine; and when famine does visit them, the hoarded wealth of their rulers is made use of for the purpose of stamping it out. Surely there are other and more profitable ways of using the hoarded wealth of the Native Princes than giving loans thereof to the British Government.

SANJIVANI

BANGABASI

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

BANGABASI,
Aug. 3rd, 1889.

42. The *Bangabasi*, of the 3rd August, says that Sir Steuart Bayley's visit to the famine-stricken tracts in Behar will soon come to an end. Messrs. Cotton and Martin and other officers who accompanied Sir Steuart to Behar have returned to Calcutta before His Honour. The writer will be happy to know from Sir Steuart the opinion he has formed of the condition of the people of Behar in the course of his tour.

The scarcity in Behar.

BANGABASI.

43. The same paper contemplates with anxiety the present state of the weather. In some places drought and in others excessive rainfall have greatly interfered with the cultivation of paddy. In many places the sowing operation has been stopped for want of water. The prospects of the crops this year are far from encouraging.

Prospects of the crops in Bengal.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
July 30th, 1889.

44. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 30th July, says that a law is needed for keeping mohantas in check, and Government will pass such a law if only the Hindu community requests it to do so. They are wrong who apprehend mischief from Government's management of Hindu religious endowments. For Government is pledged not to interfere in the religious affairs of the Hindus, and the carrying out of such a law, if passed, will not be in the hands of Government itself, but in those of a punchayet to be appointed with the approval of the Hindu community. The punchayet should appoint and remove mohantas and call upon them to render accounts.

The management of devattar property.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

45. A correspondent of the same paper says that cholera is raging at Sarpi, Palasbari, and Searsole in the Ranigunge sub-division, and many are dying every day. Government should send cholera pills into these villages.

Cholera in the Ranigunge sub-division.

SAHACHAR,
July 31st, 1889.

46. Referring to the remark made in the *Civil and Military Gazette*, that those Bengali clerks in the Government offices who cannot bear the Simla weather should be dismissed and replaced with Panjabis, the *Sahachar*, of the 31st July, makes the retort that those European officers of Government who cannot bear the heat of the Indian plains should be sent back to their own country, and fit natives should be appointed in their place.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* on the Bengali clerks in Simla.

SAHACHAR.

47. The same paper says that, speaking generally, the tea-planters of India are true gentlemen, and deserve to be praised and thanked for the good they have done to the country. Their character has been unjustly maligned by some kindly-disposed but hot-headed men, and they are, therefore, regarded by the public in this country as an oppressive set of men. But though oppression of a beastly nature is now and then committed on coolies, male and female, by hot-blooded youthful managers of tea-gardens, it would be unjust to condemn the planters as a class on that account. For it should be borne in mind that beastly behaviour is not the monopoly of any particular class or section of people, and that there are bad men in all classes and communities. And it should be borne in mind in this connection that when any act of gross oppression or outrage is committed by a planter, the planters as a body do not stand by him, nor do they attempt to justify his conduct. Speaking generally, it may be said that the coolies are kindly treated by the planters. They are better housed, better fed and better cared for in the gardens than they could expect to be in their own districts. The writer has good reason to say that in nearly all the gardens things are arranged satisfactorily for the coolies. A gentleman has written to the writer to say that after serving

The tea-planters of India.

for a time in the gardens, many of the coolies bring their families over from their own districts. Would they have done so if they had considered the conditions of their service in the gardens unsatisfactory? Again, as the same gentleman says, the planters often help their coolies with money in order to enable them to bring over their families. The planters, it should also be considered, have to pay a large sum per head of coolies, and it cannot therefore be their interest to oppress or ill-treat them. As for oppression in connection with the recruitment of coolies, it is the coolie recruiters, and not the planters, who are responsible for it, for the latter do not themselves recruit coolies. Some planters once attempted to recruit coolies directly, but their attempt failed in consequence of the opposition of the sirdars and recruiters. The present system of recruitment by sirdars and recruiters is not advantageous to the planters, who often suffer loss under it.

The power of the native press has now greatly increased, and what that press says is enquired into by Government. It therefore behoves the native press to consider that with increase of power, its responsibility has also increased, and that it is therefore its duty to conduct itself with caution, and not to publish statements incriminating anybody without making proper inquiry. The press should give up the belief that the planters habitually oppress their coolies. It should be also borne in mind in this connection that the people of this country will never succeed in doing anything really difficult without the help of the non-official European community, and that it is therefore their interest to make friends of that community.

48. Referring to the proposed establishment of a new leper asylum in Calcutta, the *Sulabh Samáchar-o-Kushdaha*, of the 2nd August, observes as follows:—

A leper asylum in Calcutta.

SULABH SAMACHAR-O-KUSHDAHA
Aug. 2nd, 1889.

All the lepers of the town should be segregated in an asylum, where they should be provided with food and clothing. For the maintenance of the institution, charity boxes should be placed in the principal streets of the town, and a leper from the asylum should sit near each box for the collection of alms. Those who may be willing to pay something in the shape of charity should be required to put the money in the charity box and not in the hands of the leper. A large sum of money may be raised in this manner. More money should be raised by subscriptions among the rich people of the town, and Government should bear the remaining expenditure. At present the Calcutta Municipality should bear the expenses of the proposed leper asylum.

49. The *Sanjivani*, of the 3rd August, says that 'thousands and thousands' of persons are dying of black fever in Assam, and the frightful mortality is

The black fever in Assam.

SANJIVANI,
Aug. 3rd, 1889.

converting that province into a desert. But Government is indifferent to this serious matter. The doctors, who have made no microscopic examination in the matter, have yet submitted long reports to Government with a view of maintaining their appointments or obtaining praise or promotion. They have examined neither urine nor stool, and they have not made a single *post-mortem* examination. Dr. Nandi, who was deputed by Government to make an enquiry into the origin and causes of this disease, has purchased a microscope at his own expense and has, with the aid of that instrument, discovered the presence of bacillus in the stomachs of some persons who have fallen victims to black fever. The highly paid officials who pass by Gowhati on their way to the hills do not stop at that station at night for fear of catching the fatal fever, and thus they obtain no information regarding the deplorable condition of the town.

The number of persons suffering from black fever at Gowhati is so large, that it has become necessary to establish a new dispensary for their treatment. A new dispensary should be opened at Ujanbazar. The Gowhati Municipality should also make better arrangements for cleansing

privies and latrines. The Civil Surgeon of Gowhati has submitted a report to Government on the subject of the sanitary improvement of that town, and the new Chief Commissioner is requested to pay special attention to it.

A great row would have been created in England if even a fourth of the number of men who have died in Assam of black fever had died in that country without medical treatment, and the attention of Parliament would certainly have been drawn to the matter. But who takes notice of such things in India? This large mortality is due to the indifference of Government. The new Chief Commissioner is requested to report the matter at once to the Government of India.

URIYA PAPERS.

DIPAKA AND
UTKAL DIPIKA,
July 27th, 1889.

50. The *Dipaka* and *Utkaldipiká*, of the 27th July, approve of the special Committee which the Syndicate of the Calcutta University have appointed with the object of inquiring into the complaints of irregularity that have been urged against the present mode of working of the University.

SAMVADBAHIKA,
July 25th, 1889.

51. After giving certain details of robbery and murder said to have been perpetrated on that part of the Mitra-pur road in the Balasore district which lies between Januganj and Sahajipatna, and on that part of the Grand Trunk Road in that district which lies between Bangria and Balasore, the *Samvadváhiká*, of the 25th July, suggests that two police outposts, one near Januganj and another near Bangria, ought to be established without any more delay in the interests of public security.

UTKALDIPIKA,
July 27th, 1889.

52. The *Utkaldipiká*, of the 27th July, regrets to point out that the policy of the Orissa School Text-book Committee in changing books intended for the vernacular schools of Orissa from year to year acts upon the pupils of many mofussil schools like a little bit of oppression, as they are required to secure new books every year—a costly and inconvenient process.

UTKALDIPIKA.

53. The same paper has reason to observe that the pound-houses situated in the Jagatsingpur Sub-division of the Cuttack district, are not regularly repaired, and that, as a consequence, cattle are heedlessly put into the same and are compelled to endure all the inconveniences of a muddy floor underneath and an inclement sky above.

URIYA AND
NAVASAMVAD,
July 24th, 1889.

54. The *Uriya and Navasamvád*, of the 24th July, does not like the idea of Christian missionaries visiting the famished people of Bhograe in the Balasore district with the object of converting their religious faith. To take advantage of the helpless position of the sufferers in this sectarian manner, it observes, is as unbecoming on the part of the Christians as it is offensive to the Hindus.

URIYA AND
NAVASAMVAD.

55. The same paper and its contemporary of the *Samvadváhiká*, of the 25th July, welcome the presence of Sir John Edgar in Orissa, and hope that he will induce the Bengal Government to relieve a considerable portion of the distress prevailing in that province.

UTKAL DIPIKA,
July 27th, 1889.

56. The *Utkaldipiká*, of the 27th July, gives a summary of the relief operations that are going on in different parts of the Tributary States of Orissa, and exhorts the Raja of Khandpara to take immediate steps to get back those among his subjects who have been compelled by distress to take shelter in different parts of the Cuttack and Puri districts, as, because their number being far from inconsiderable, a large quantity of arable land belonging to that State will otherwise remain uncultivated.

57. The same paper makes the following observations in connection with the distress in Angul:—

Distress in Angul.

"Angul seems to be the most distressed of the Orissa Gurjats. The largest number of deaths, due to scarcity, is in Angul. Government took a long time to be convinced of the real state of Angul, and the local officers remained so apathetic that, but for the writings of the local newspapers and the *Calcutta Statesman*, nothing worth thinking of could have been done up to date. It is, however, at last admitted that the distress in Angul is severe, and relief measures are adopted accordingly. * * * We hope that Angul will teach Government a salutary lesson, namely, that the writings in the public press, when they contain accounts of scarcity of food or famine, should not be disregarded in future."

UTKAL DIPIKA,
July 27th, 1889.

ASSAM PAPERS.

58. The *Silchar*, of the 29th July, has no doubt that the object which has prompted Government to introduce the Leper Bill is a good one, and the Bill

The Leper Bill.

itself is a satisfactory one on the whole. The arrangements which will be made in the asylums for the feeding and medical treatment of destitute lepers will be a boon to them, and they will therefore bless Government with uplifted hands. But section 5 of the Bill, which provides that the District Magistrate will be able to forcibly detain for a prescribed time any person whom he suspects to be suffering from leprosy, is open to objection, inasmuch as this power is likely to be abused in some cases.

SILCHAR,
July 29th 1889

59. The same paper condemns the rule published in the *Assam Gazette* that a student who is admitted into a Government school in Assam will have to pay at the time of admission one month's fee

Admission fee in the Government schools in Assam.

of the first class in addition to one month's fee of the class to which he is admitted; that is to say, that if a student is admitted to the last class, he will have to pay one month's fee of that class, namely, eight annas, and one month's fee of the first class, namely, two rupees; or two rupees and eight annas in all. The rule also directs that the boy must pay another four annas when he obtains a promotion. The rule will be injurious to Cachar.

SILCHAR,

60. The same paper cannot approve of the rule, made in view of the large failure in the last Entrance Examination, that the schools which show bad

A University rule.

results for three or four years will not be allowed to send up students to that examination.

SILCHAR.

61. The same paper complains that cattle are unjustly sent to the cattle-pound every day by the men belonging to the indigo factory of Baboo Nafar Chandra Pal Chowdhury at Mahatpore near Krishnagar.

Impounding of cattle by the officers of indigo planters.

This practice of unjustly impounding cattle obtains in all indigo factories.

SILCHAR

62. A correspondent of the same paper complains that the manager of the Scottpur tea-garden in Cachar recently tied a she-goat to the waist of a coolie, placed a box on his head and attempted to

Oppression by the manager of a tea garden.

pour hot water on his body. He also ordered that the coolie should be paraded in that state along the lane adjoining the garden with a drum sounding at his back. But as there was some delay in bringing a drum, the coolie managed to escape from the garden. The fine which the manager had paid some time ago for caning a coolie probably deterred him from repeating that process, and he therefore only subjected the coolie to indignities in the way mentioned above. Is there no one to check these human fiends?

SILCHAR.

SILCHAR,
July 29th, 1889.

63. The same paper says that the life led by coolies is so miserable that they seem to be outcasts from both earth and heaven. To them God himself is

A coolie case.

ill-disposed, the Government is cruel, the judges are severe, and the public are unsympathetic. Recently 104 coolies of the Barakhala Bijayapore tea-garden in Cachar instituted a complaint to the effect that the manager of the garden made them work on holidays, that he made them dig 30 *nals* instead of the authorised 24 *nals*, and that five weeks' wages were due to them in spite of the provision in the law that wages should be paid to them twice a week. They at first thought of making the complaint to the manager himself, but not venturing to go to him lest he should bring a charge of assault against them in return, they sent some women to him. The coolies allege that the manager detained two among these women and presented a pistol at the rest, whereupon they all ran away in fear. After this the coolies began to move in bands towards Silchar. When he came to know this, the manager pursued them on horseback, and overtaking one band of coolies on the way, sent them back to the garden in the custody of a chowkidar. But some coolies went to Silchar by a different road and there instituted a complaint against the manager before Jagadbandhu Baboo. Two of this band were taken back to the garden and were there confined. The manager on his part instituted a complaint against the coolies. In answer to the complaint made against him, the manager partly admitted his guilt, and the police was directed to set free the four coolies who had been confined. The manager requested Jagadbandhu Baboo to order the coolies to go back to the garden, but the Baboo refused to do so. The Police Superintendent, Mr. Fullerton, and the *burra saheb*, Mr. Anderson, now came into the court. Mr. Anderson conversed with Jagadbandhu Baboo in English, after which the latter stated that he could not entertain the complaint of the coolies because they were coolies under Act XIII. Thereupon the Police Superintendent began to drive out the coolies like a flock of sheep with the help of some constables, and the coolies returned to the tea-garden. Fine justice this!

CHUNDER NATH BOSE,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 3rd August 1889.